



Treatment of Parkinson's Disease & Other Parkinsonian Syndromes

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International Parkinson and
Movement Disorder Society



Disclosures

- None relevant to this talk



Financial conflicts of interest

- None relevant to this talk



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Outline



- Diagnostic criteria
- Treatment of motor symptoms of PD
- Treatment of non-motor symptoms of PD
- Early versus advanced disease
- Management of complications
- Management considerations in atypical parkinsonism
- Challenges of management in Africa



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Review of the diagnostic criteria



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Diagnosis hinges on recognition of *parkinsonism*



UK PD BB CRITERIA

Step 1: Diagnosis of Parkinsonian Syndrome

◆ Bradykinesia (slowness of initiation of voluntary movement with progressive reduction in

speed and amplitude of repetitive actions)

◆ And at least one of the following:

◇ Muscular rigidity

◇ 4–6Hz resting tremor

◇ Postural instability not caused by primary visual, vestibular, cerebellar, or proprioceptive dysfunction

MDS DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA

I. Criteria for Parkinsonism

• The prerequisite to apply the MDS-PD criteria is the diagnosis of parkinsonism, which is based on 3 cardinal motor manifestations.

Parkinsonism is defined as bradykinesia, in combination with either rest tremor, rigidity, or both. These features must be clearly demonstrable and not attributable to confounding factor

- **Clinically Established PD OR**

- **Clinically Probable PD**



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Step 2: Exclusion Criteria for Parkinson Disease

- ◆ History of repeated strokes with stepwise progression of parkinsonian features
- ◆ History of repeated head injury
- ◆ History of definite encephalitis
- ◆ Oculogyric crises
- ◆ Neuroleptic treatment at onset of symptoms
- ◆ More than one affected relative
- ◆ Sustained remission
- ◆ Strictly unilateral features after 3 years
- ◆ Supranuclear gaze palsy
- ◆ Cerebellar signs
- ◆ Early severe autonomic involvement
- ◆ Early severe dementia with disturbances of memory, language, and praxis
- ◆ Babinski sign
- ◆ Presence of a cerebral tumor or communicating hydrocephalus on CT scan
- ◆ Negative response to large doses of levodopa (if malabsorption excluded)
- ◆ MPTP exposure

MDS DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA

- Supportive criteria

Clear and dramatic beneficial response to dopaminergic therapy.

Presence of levodopa-induced dyskinesia

Rest tremor of a limb, documented on clinical examination (*in past, or on current examination*)

The presence of either olfactory loss or cardiac sympathetic denervation on MIBG scintigraphy



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MDS Clinical Diagnostic Criteria Red Flags ...



1. **Rapid progression of gait impairment** requiring regular use of wheelchair within 5 y of onset
2. A complete **absence of progression of motor symptoms** or signs over 5 or more y unless stability is related to treatment
3. **Early bulbar dysfunction**: severe dysphonia or dysarthria (speech unintelligible most of the time) or severe dysphagia (requiring soft food, NG tube, or gastrostomy feeding) within first 5 y
4. Inspiratory respiratory dysfunction: either **diurnal or nocturnal inspiratory stridor** or frequent inspiratory sighs
5. **Severe autonomic failure** in the first 5 y of disease.
6. **Recurrent (>1/y) falls** because of impaired balance within 3 y of onset
7. **Disproportionate anterocollis** (dystonic) or contractures of hand or feet within the first 10 y
8. **Absence of any of the common nonmotor features of disease** despite 5 y disease duration.
9. Otherwise-**unexplained pyramidal tract signs**, defined as pyramidal weakness or clear pathologic hyperreflexia (excluding mild reflex asymmetry and isolated extensor plantar response)
10. **Bilateral symmetric parkinsonism** throughout the disease course





Diagnosis hinges on recognition of parkinsonism& exclusion



UK PD BB CRITERIA

Step 3: Supportive Criteria for PD

◆ Three or more required for diagnosis of definite PD

- Unilateral onset –
- Resting tremor –
- Progressive disorder
- Persistent asymmetry –

Excellent response (70–100%) to levodopa

- Severe levodopa-induced chorea ◇
- Levodopa response > 5 years
- Clinical course of 10 years or more

MDS DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA

• Absolute Exclusion Criteria

- Unequivocal cerebellar abnormalities on examination
- Downward vertical supranuclear gaze palsy/ slowing of downward vertical saccades
- Diagnosis of probable bvFTD or PPA according to consensus criteria within first 5 y of the disease
- Parkinsonian features restricted to the lower limbs for more than 3 y



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Goals of treatment of PD



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Goals of pharmacologic treatment of PD



- Improve motor symptoms & improve disability
- Treat NMS
- Improve HRQoL
- Treat motor complications



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Available Therapies For Rx Of Motor Symptoms



- Levodopa
- Levodopa plus COMT-i
- Dopamine agonists
- MAO-Bi
- NMDA receptor antagonist



Anticholinergic



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MDS COMMISSIONED REVIEWS

International Parkinson and Movement Disorder Society Evidence-Based Medicine Review: Update on Treatments for the Motor Symptoms of Parkinson's Disease

Susan H. Fox, MRCP, PhD,^{1,2*} Regina Katschenschlager, MD,³ Shen-Yang Lim, MD, FRACP,⁴ Brandon Barton, MD, MS,^{5,6}
Rob M. A. de Bie, MD, PhD,⁷ Klaus Seppi, MD,⁸ Miguel Coelho, MD,⁹ Cristina Sampaio, MD, PhD,^{10,11}
on behalf of the Movement Disorder Society Evidence-Based Medicine Committee

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Conclusions from the EBM review



- To date, no intervention with efficacy of preventing or slowing PD disease progression.
- There are several options for monotherapy in early PD (levodopa and all DAs significantly improve motor symptoms)
- Non-pharmacologic interventions (gait & balance)
- Enhancing levodopa duration of action using COMT and/or MAO-B inhibition remains an effective approach for reducing motor fluctuations



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Treatment of NMS



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Evaluation

- History (clinician review)
- MDS non-motor rating scales

- **Non-Motor Symptoms Questionnaire (NMSQ)**

Martinez-Martin P, Schapira AH, Stocchi F, et al. Prevalence of nonmotor symptoms in Parkinson's disease in an international setting; study using nonmotor symptoms questionnaire in 545 patients. *Mov Disord* 2007;22:1623-1629

- Chaudhuri KR, Martinez-Martin P, Brown RG, et al. Results from an international pilot study. *Mov Disord* 2007;22:1901-1911

- **Non-Motor Symptoms Scale (NMSS)**

Chaudhuri KR, Martinez-Martin P, Schapira AH, et al. International multicenter pilot study of the first comprehensive self-completed nonmotor symptoms questionnaire for Parkinson's disease: the NMSQuest study. *Mov Disord* 2006;21:916-923

- **MDS- NMS**



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RESEARCH ARTICLE



The *Movement Disorder Society Evidence-Based Medicine Review* Update: Treatments for the Non-Motor Symptoms of Parkinson's Disease

Klaus Seppi, MD,^{1*} Daniel Weintraub, MD,² Miguel Coelho, MD,³ Santiago Perez-Lloret, MD, PhD,⁴ Susan H. Fox, MRCP (UK), PhD,⁵ Regina Katzenschlager, MD,⁶ Eva-Maria Hametner, MD,¹ Werner Poewe, MD,¹ Olivier Rascol, MD, PhD,⁴ Christopher G. Goetz, MD,⁷ and Cristina Sampaio, MD, PhD^{8*}

Check
update

MDS COMMISSIONED REVIEW

Update on Treatments for Nonmotor Symptoms of Parkinson's Disease—An Evidence-Based Medicine Review

Klaus Seppi, MD,^{1*} K. Ray Chaudhuri, MD,²  Miguel Coelho, MD,³ Susan H. Fox, MRCP (UK), PhD,⁴ Regina Katzenschlager, MD,⁵ Santiago Perez Lloret, MD,⁶  Daniel Weintraub, MD,^{7,8} Cristina Sampaio, MD, PhD,^{9,10}

and the collaborators of the Parkinson's Disease Update on Non-Motor Symptoms Study Group on behalf of the Movement Disorders Society Evidence-Based Medicine Committee



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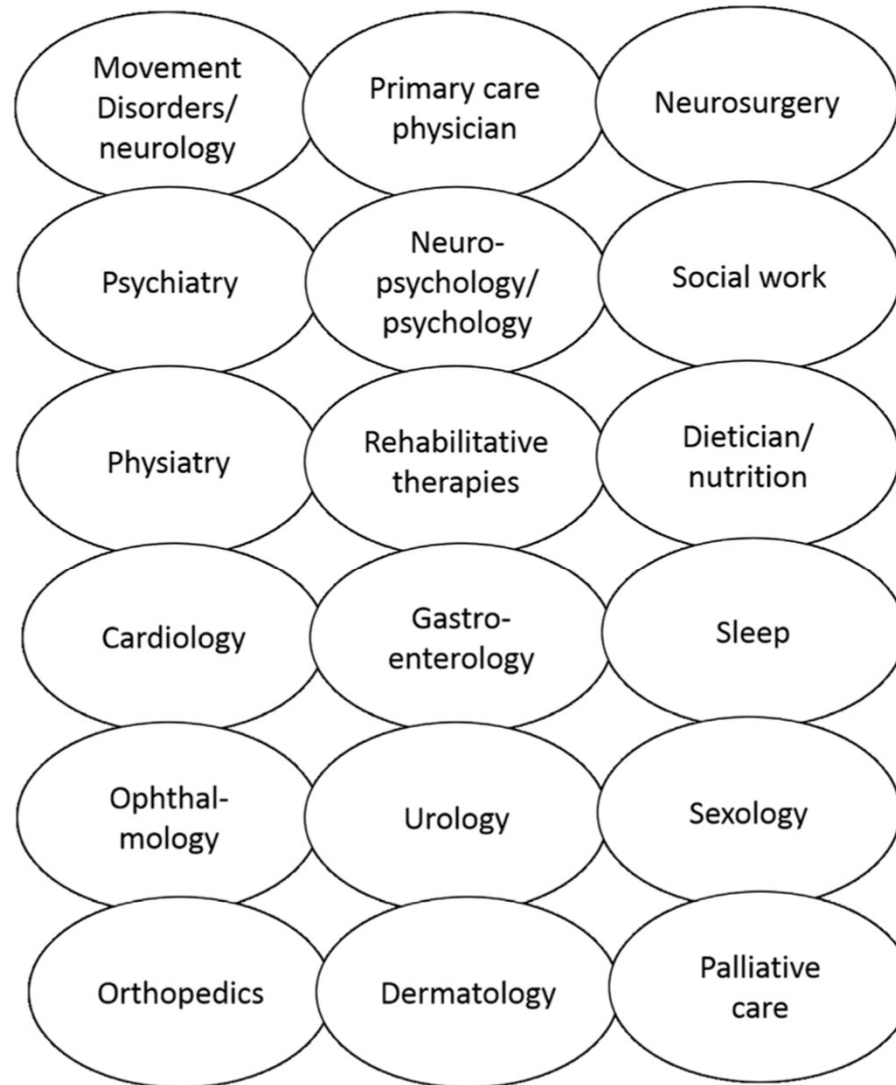


Fig. 1. Multidisciplinary approach to nonmotor symptoms in Parkinson disease: potential team members and specialists.

Goldman JG et al
Neurol. Clinics 2020



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Management considerations in atypical parkinsonisms



- Lack (or loss/transient nature) of levodopa responsiveness
- Autonomic dysfunction – measures for postural hypotension, supine hypertension, management of bladder issues
- Postural abnormalities & painful dystonias (BoNT)
- Fall prevention
- Tracheostomy



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Challenges of PD Management in Africa



Lack of awareness

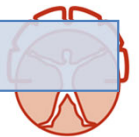
Delayed diagnosis, delayed access to treatment & care

Lack of caregiver support

Lack of financial support



Adapted from Six Action Steps to Address Global Disparities in Parkinson Disease: A World Health Organization Priority. *JAMA Neurol.* 2022;79(9):929-936



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Take home messages

- Diagnosis is key! The “spot” diagnosis is a syndrome - parkinsonism NOT PD
- Periodic reviews of the diagnosis is (sometimes) required
- Treatment is lifelong, symptomatic, pays attention to NMS as well as motor symptoms
- Interdisciplinary management is key



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Resources/References



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